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Japanese Patent Laid-open Publication No. HEI 10-235763 A

Publication date: September 8, 1998

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Title: FRP THICK ENERGY ABSORBER

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(57) [Abstract]

[Object] To provide an FRP thick energy absorber that can stably absorb high energy and protect a passenger on a vehicle or the like, the absorber having a cylinder shape 10 with a thickness  $t/D > 0.09$ .

[Solution] A cylindrical energy absorber 1 has a thickness  $t/D > 0.09$ , a fiber orientation amount of  $90^\circ$  orientation of an outer layer 3 of 10 to 15% of the thickness  $t$  is greater than a fiber orientation amount of 15  $0^\circ$  orientation, and a fiber orientation amount of  $0^\circ$  orientation of an inner layer 4 is greater than a fiber orientation amount of  $90^\circ$  orientation. With this configuration, a large fragment is not generated at the time of crush, and energy can be absorbed stably.

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[Scope of Claims for Patent]

[Claim 1] An FRP thick cylindrical energy absorber made of a fiber composite material (FRP) in which fibers are arranged in a load applying direction ( $0^\circ$  orientation or

axial direction) and a direction perpendicular to the load applying direction (90° orientation or circumferential direction), and a ratio  $t/D$  between a thickness  $t$  and an inner diameter  $D$  is 0.09 or higher, wherein the energy 5 absorber includes an inner layer and an outer layer, and a fiber orientation amount of 90° orientation of the outer layer is greater than a fiber orientation amount of 0° orientation.

[Claim 2] The FRP thick energy absorber according to claim 10 1, wherein a fiber orientation amount of 0° orientation of the inner layer is greater than a fiber orientation amount of 90° orientation.

[Claim 3] The FRP thick energy absorber according to claim 15 1 or 2, wherein the thickness of the outer layer is 10 to 15% of the thickness  $t$ .

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Technical Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a thick cylindrical 20 energy absorber, and more particularly, to an FRP thick energy absorber that can prevent an outer peripheral surface from being peeled, and stably absorb energy.

[0002]

[Background Art] If a hollow cylindrical energy absorber 1a made of fiber composite material (FRP) shown in Fig. 5 receives a compression force along an axial direction as shown in Fig. 6, a crush 8 is generated on a load applying 5 end as shown in Fig. 6, and the energy absorber 1a absorbs much energy. In Fig. 7, a lateral axis represents displacement and a vertical axis represents load. When the compression force is applied, a maximum load  $P_{max}$  is initially generated and crush is started as shown in Fig. 7, 10 and a substantially stable load closer to an average load  $P_{mean}$  is applied thereafter due to the crush. Since an energy absorbing amount  $E$  corresponds to an area shown with hatched lines in Fig. 7, if the  $P_{mean}/P_{max}$  value is greater, 15 the energy absorbing amount  $E$  becomes greater. It is known that according to such an energy absorber 1a, when its thickness is thinner than its inner diameter, the  $P_{mean}/P_{max}$  is great and energy is absorbed stably.

[0003] As shown in Fig. 8, it is known that the energy absorbing amount  $E$  is varied depending on the fiber 20 orientation amount in the load applying direction. The energy absorber 1a is made of web in which fibers are oriented in the load applying direction ( $0^\circ$  orientation or axial direction) and a direction perpendicular to the load applying direction ( $90^\circ$  orientation or circumferential

direction). A curve C in Fig. 8 depicts a load-displacement curve when a fiber orientation amount of 0° orientation is greater than a fiber orientation amount of 90° orientation as shown in Fig. 9(a), and a curve F represents a load-displacement curve when the fiber orientation amount of 0° orientation is substantially the same as the fiber orientation amount of 90° orientation as shown in Fig. 9(b). It is known that if the fiber orientation amount of 0° orientation is greater than that of 90° orientation, the energy absorbing amount is greater as shown in Figs. 9(a) and (b).

[0004]

[Problem to be Solved by the Invention] The above explanation is applied to the cylindrical energy absorber 1a whose thickness  $t$  (Fig. 5) with respect to the inner diameter  $D$  (Fig. 5) is relatively thin, and the energy absorber has the inner diameter  $D$  of 40 millimeters and the thickness  $t$  of about 5 millimeters. On the other hand, as shown in Fig. 10, if a relatively thick cylindrical energy absorber 1b having the inner diameter  $D$  of 35 millimeters and thickness  $t$  of about 7.5 millimeters has the following problems.

[0005] That is, the energy absorber 1b used in a general structure or the like is of a thick cylindrical shape. As

shown in Fig. 10, the energy absorber 1b is made of sateen web having fiber orientation amount of 0° orientation greater than that of 90° orientation. However, if the compression load is applied to the thick energy absorber 1b, 5 its load applying end is largely crushed and deformed, and a large crush is generated, the outer layer is peeled off by constant thickness, and a large fragment 6 is peeled off. Thus, there is a problem that large load reduction points 7 are generated a plurality of times at the time of crush as 10 shown with a curve G in Fig. 11, energy is not sufficiently absorbed, and energy is not absorbed stably.

[0006] From the above facts, particularly for the thick energy absorber, it is important that the outer layer is not peeled off, energy can be absorbed stably, and the 15 energy absorbing amount is increased. Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. H6-307477 describes a known technique related to this problem. This "energy absorbing material" is provided at its inner layer with reinforcing fibers which are aligned in one direction, and is provided 20 at its outer layer with a multi-layered reinforcing fibers in which reinforcing fiber web is disposed. With the above configuration, crush of the member at the time of energy absorption is smoothly started according to a constant mechanism, and energy is absorbed stably and reliably.

However, this "energy absorbing material" is not particularly applied to the thick cylindrical energy absorber unlike the present invention, the orientation configuration of fiber is also largely different, and 5 energy is not effectively absorbed when a large load is applied.

[0007] The present invention has been accomplished in view of the above circumstances, and it is an object of the invention to provide an FRP thick energy absorber that can 10 stably absorb energy and secure a space for a passenger when a large load is applied such as at the time of collision of a vehicle to enhance the safety of the passenger in which the energy absorbing amount is high and the outer layer is not peeled off.

15 [0008]

[Means for Solving Problem] To achieve the above object, the present invention provides an FRP thick cylindrical energy absorber made of a fiber composite material (FRP) in which fibers are arranged in a load applying direction ( $0^\circ$  20 orientation or axial direction) and a direction perpendicular to the load applying direction ( $90^\circ$  orientation or circumferential direction), and a ratio  $t/D$  between the thickness  $t$  and the inner diameter  $D$  is 0.09 or higher, wherein the energy absorber includes the inner

layer and the outer layer, and a fiber orientation amount of 90° orientation of the outer layer is greater than a fiber orientation amount of 0° orientation. More specifically, a fiber orientation amount of 0° orientation of the inner layer is greater than a fiber orientation amount of 90° orientation, and the thickness of the outer layer is 10 to 15% of the thickness  $t$ .

[0009] The fiber orientation amount of the 90° orientation of the outer layer corresponding to 10 to 15% of the thickness  $t$  of the thick cylindrical energy absorber having a thickness  $t/D > 0.09$  is set greater than the fiber orientation amount of 0° orientation, and the fiber orientation amount of the 0° orientation of the remaining inner layer is set greater than the fiber orientation amount of 90° orientation. With this configuration, even if the energy absorber is thick and cylindrical, the outer layer is prevented from being peeled off, and a large load reduction point is not generated unlike the conventional technique. Thus, energy is sufficiently absorbed stably.

[0010]

[Preferred Embodiment of the Invention]

An embodiment of an FRP thick energy absorber according to the present invention will be explained in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. As

shown in Fig. 1, the energy absorber 1 of the present invention includes a thick cylindrical body, and includes the outer layer 3 and the inner layer 4. A trigger 2 is formed on the energy absorber 1 on its side where a compression load is applied so that crush is caused smoothly. The energy absorber 1 of the invention is applied to the thick cylindrical body, and a range of the thick cylindrical body is experimentally obtained in the following manner. That is, the present invention is effective for the thick cylindrical body in which the load reduction points 7 (Fig. 11) are generated after  $P_{max}$  in the load-displacement curve. Through crush tests carried out for cylindrical bodies having  $t/D$  of 0.120, 0.106, 0.091, 0.083, and 0.036 to obtain the load-displacement curve. It is found that the load reduction points 7 are not generated at 0.083 or lower. Hence, the boundary of the thick cylindrical body to which the invention is applied is set to  $t/D > 0.09$ .

[0011] The thickness  $t_0$  (Fig. 1) of the outer layer 3 of the invention is determined experimentally while referring to the thickness with which peeling off is prone to be generated in the conventional thick cylindrical body. That is, when the total number of layers of the web is set to 28 or 31, about fourth layer from the outer periphery is peeled off at the time of crush. From this, it is

determined that  $t_0$  is appropriately in the range of 10 to 15% of the thickness  $t$ . This range is not limited to this.

[0012] The outer layer 3 and the inner layer 4 of the energy absorber 1 of the invention are made of FRP. In 5 this invention, the FRP is made by coupling resin material to webs having fibers oriented at  $0^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ , and web configurations of the outer layer 3 and the inner layer 4 are different. In this embodiment, the outer layer 3 corresponding to the thickness  $t_0$  is obtained by laminating 10 layers (e.g., four layers) of webs of a type in which more fiber orientation amount of  $90^\circ$  orientation are disposed than the fiber orientation amount of  $0^\circ$  orientation as shown in Fig. 2(a). Its concrete fiber orientation amount is appropriately set according to the shape, the size, or 15 the like of the energy absorber 1.

[0013] On the other hand, the inner layer 4 of the energy absorber 1 has more fiber orientation amount of  $0^\circ$  orientation than the fiber orientation amount of  $90^\circ$  orientation as shown in Fig. 2(b). It is not always 20 necessary that the fiber orientation amount of  $90^\circ$  orientation of the outer layer 3 and the fiber orientation ratio of  $0^\circ$  orientation of the inner layer 4 are the same, and as one example, they may be arranged at same pitches from one another. The fiber orientation amount of  $0^\circ$

orientation of the outer layer 3 and the fiber orientation amount of 90° orientation of the inner layer 4 may not be the same, and as one example, they may be arranged at the same pitches from one another.

5 [0014] Fig. 3 depicts the energy absorber 1 of the present invention in a crushed state due to application of a compression force thereon. As shown in Fig. 3, although the trigger 2 portion is largely crushed and deformed, the large fragment 6 (Fig. 10) is not generated unlike the 10 conventional technique and only a fine fragment 5 is generated, and the energy is largely absorbed in this state. Thus, energy is stably absorbed.

[0015] Fig. 4 is a load-displacement curve of energy absorbing states of the energy absorber 1 of the present 15 invention and of the conventional energy absorber 1b (Fig. 10). Each of the energy absorber 1 and the energy absorber 1b includes a thick cylindrical body having an inner diameter D of 35 millimeters, a thickness t of 7.5 millimeters, and t/D of 0.22. The energy absorber 1 has 28 20 layers in the thickness t, and the outer layer 3 of the energy absorber 1 corresponds up to a fourth layer from its outer periphery. Thus, the  $t_0$  is 14% of the thickness t. In Fig. 4, the curve A represents the energy absorber 1 of the present invention, and the curve B represents the 25 conventional energy absorber 1b. Table 1 shows Pmax and

Pmeans of both the energy absorber 1 of the invention and the conventional energy absorber 1b, and increasing ratio (%) therebetween.

[0016]

5 [Table 1]

Section	Conventional product	Product of the invention	Increasing ratio (%)
Pmax (ton)	25.32	26.84	6.0
Pmean (ton)	17.07	22.02	29.0

[0017] As shown in Fig. 4, in the curve B, the load reduction points 7 are generated a plurality of times as described above. In contrast, the curve A does not have 10 the load reduction points 7, and it can be found that energy is smoothly absorbed. As shown in Table 1, Pmax of the energy absorber 1 of the invention is 26.84 tons, and is greater than 25.32 tons of Pmax of the conventional energy absorber 1b only by 6.0%. Pmean of the energy 15 absorber 1 of the invention is 22.02 tons and Pmean of the conventional energy absorber 1b is 17.07 tons, and Pmean of the invention is higher than that of the conventional technique by 29.0%. From the above fact, it can be found that a value of the energy absorbing amount E of the energy 20 absorber 1 of the invention is far greater than that of the conventional technique.

[0018] As described above, the energy absorber 1 of the present invention consists of the thick cylindrical body, and is used when relatively large compression load is applied. For example, the energy absorber 1 of the 5 invention is applied to a support portion of a member to which impact force is applied at the time of collision of a vehicle. If the energy absorber 1 is used, a vehicle is prevented from being deformed at the time of collision, and it is possible to reduce the deceleration applied to a 10 passenger, and to secure a space for a passenger to protect the passenger.

[0019]

[Effect of the Invention]

- 1) According to the FRP thick energy absorber of claim 1 15 of the present invention, the fiber orientation amount of 90° orientation of the outer layer of the thick cylindrical body where the peeling off is prone to be generated is set greater than the fiber orientation amount of 0° orientation. Therefore, the fiber strength in the peeling off direction 20 at the time of crush is enhanced, a large fragment is not generated, and the energy absorbing amount is increased and stabilized.
- 2) According to the FRP thick energy absorber of claim 2 of the invention, the fiber orientation amount of 0°

orientation of the inner layer is set greater than the fiber orientation amount of 90° orientation. Therefore, greater energy can stably be absorbed in addition to the effect of claim 1.

5 3) According to the FRP thick energy absorber of claim 3 of the invention, the thickness of the outer layer is set to 10 to 15% of the thickness  $t$ . Therefore, the effects of 1) and 2) can be obtained with respect to all of thick cylindrical bodies of  $t/D > 0.09$ .

10 [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 is a cross section of an FRP thick energy absorber of the present invention in its axial direction.

[Fig. 2] Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of a configuration of fiber orientation amounts of an outer layer and an inner 15 layer of the FRP thick energy absorber shown in Fig. 1.

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of the FRP thick energy absorber shown in Fig. 1 in a crush state when a compression force of is applied thereon.

20 [Fig. 4] Fig. 4 depicts load-displacement curves at the time of crush of the FRP thick energy absorber of the invention and a conventional thick energy absorber.

[Fig. 5] Fig. 5 is a cross section of the conventional relatively thin energy absorber in its axial direction.

[Fig. 6] Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram of the energy absorber shown in Fig. 1 in a crush state when a compression force of is applied thereon.

[Fig. 7] Fig. 4 depicts load-displacement curves at the 5 time of crush of the conventional thin energy absorber.

[Fig. 8] Fig. 8 depicts load-displacement curves at the time of crush of the conventional thin energy absorber having different fiber orientation amount.

[Fig. 9] Fig. 9 is a schematic diagram of a fiber 10 orientation amount of the energy absorber shown in Fig. 8.

[Fig. 10] Fig. 10 is a schematic diagram for explaining a problem at the time of crush of the conventional thick energy absorber.

[Fig. 11] Fig. 11 depicts the load-displacement curve at 15 the time of crush of the conventional thick energy absorber.

[Explanations of Letters or Numerals]

1	Energy absorber
2	Trigger
3	Outer layer
20 4	Inner layer
5	Fine fragment
6	Large fragment
7	Load reduction point
8	Crush

Fig. 2, 9

0° orientation

90° orientation

5 Fig. 3, 6

Compression force

Fig. 4, 7

Load

10 Displacement

Fig. 8

Load

Displacement

15 0° orientation>90° orientation

0° orientation=90° orientation

Fig. 10

Compression force

20 0° orientation

90° orientation

Fig. 11

Load

Displacement

7 Load reduction points

(19)日本国特許庁 (J P)

## (12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平10-235763

(43)公開日 平成10年(1998)9月8日

(51)Int.Cl.<sup>6</sup>B 32 B 5/08  
F 16 F 7/12

識別記号

F I

B 32 B 5/08  
F 16 F 7/12

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数3 FD (全6頁)

(21)出願番号

特願平9-60207

(22)出願日

平成9年(1997)2月28日

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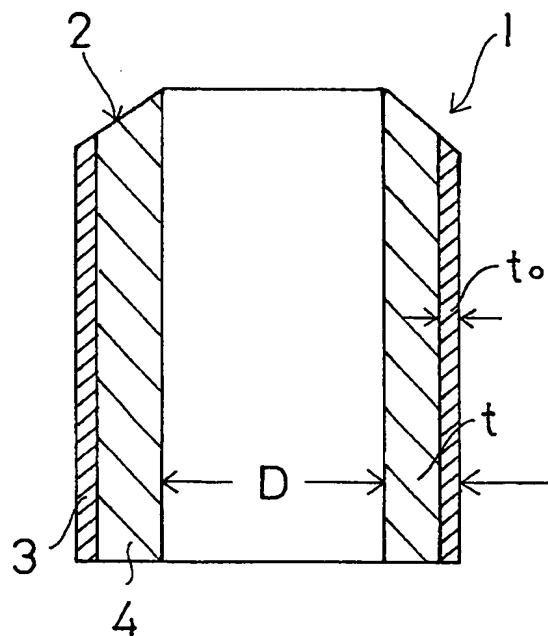
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(54)【発明の名称】 F R P厚肉エネルギー吸収体

(57)【要約】

【課題】  $t/D > 0.09$  の厚肉の筒状体であって、大きなエネルギーが安定して吸収でき、車両等における乗員の保護ができるF R P厚肉エネルギー吸収体を提供する。

【解決手段】 筒状体のエネルギー吸収体1は  $t/D > 0.09$  の厚肉のものからなり、肉厚  $t$  の10乃至15[%]の外層部3の90°配向の纖維配向量が0°配向の纖維配向量よりも大で、内層部4の0°配向の纖維配向量が90°配向の纖維配向量よりも大である。これにより、圧潰時に大きな破片が発生せず、十分、かつ安定したエネルギー吸収ができる。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 荷重作用方向（0°配向、又は軸方向という）とこれに直交する方向（90°配向、又は周方向という）にそれぞれ繊維を配列する繊維複合材料（FRPという）から形成され、肉厚tと内径Dとの比t/Dが0.09以上の厚肉筒状体のエネルギー吸収体であって、該エネルギー吸収体は内層部と外層部とからなり、該外層部の90°配向の繊維配向量が0°配向の繊維配向量よりも大であることを特徴とするFRP厚肉エネルギー吸収体。

【請求項2】 前記内層部の0°配向の繊維配向量が90°配向の繊維配向量よりも大であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載のFRP厚肉エネルギー吸収体。

【請求項3】 前記外層部の厚さが、肉厚tの10乃至15[%]である請求項1又は2に記載のFRP厚肉エネルギー吸収体。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、厚肉筒状体のエネルギー吸収体に係り、特に、外周面の剥れを防止し安定したエネルギー吸収ができるFRP厚肉エネルギー吸収体に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】図5に示す繊維複合材料（FRPという）の中空筒状体のエネルギー吸収体1aは図6に示すように、軸線方向に沿って圧縮力を受けると図示のように荷重作用端に圧潰8が生じ、多くのエネルギーを吸収する。また、図7に示すように、横軸に変位をとり、縦軸に荷重をとると、圧縮力の作用時には図示のように当初に最大荷重Pmaxが発生して圧潰が始まり、圧潰により以下、平均荷重Pmeanに近いほど安定した荷重が作用する。エネルギー吸収量Eは図7の斜線で示した面積に相当するため、Pmean/Pmaxの値が大きいとEは大きくなる。そして、かかるエネルギー吸収体1aでは、一般に内径に対して比較的薄肉の場合には前記のPmean/Pmaxが大きく安定したエネルギー吸収が行なわれるということが知られている。

【0003】また、図8に示すように、エネルギー吸収量Eは荷重作用方向の繊維配向量によって異なるということが知られている。エネルギー吸収体1aは荷重作用方向（0°配向、又は軸方向という）とこれに直交する方向（90°配向、又は周方向という）に沿って繊維を配向した織布からなる。図8の曲線Cは図9(a)に示すように0°配向の繊維配向量が90°配向の繊維配向量よりも多い場合の荷重-変位曲線を示し、曲線Fは図9(b)に示すように0°配向と90°配向の繊維配向量がほぼ等しい場合の荷重-変位曲線を示す。図示のように、0°配向の繊維配向量が90°配向のものよりも多いとエネルギー吸収量が大きいということが知られている。

## 【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】以上の説明は、内径D(図5)に対する肉厚t(図5)が比較的薄い薄肉の筒状体のエネルギー吸収体1aに適用されるものであり、前記のものは内径Dが40[mm]で肉厚tが約5[mm]程度の場合のデータである。一方、図10に示すように、例えば内径Dが35[mm]に対して肉厚tが7.5[mm]程度の比較的厚肉の筒状体のエネルギー吸収体1bの場合には次のような問題点がある。

10 【0005】すなわち、一般に構造物等に使用されるエネルギー吸収体1bは厚肉の筒状体からなり、かつ図10に示すように0°配向が90°配向よりも繊維配向量の多い朱子織織布からなる。しかしながら、この厚肉のエネルギー吸収体1bに圧縮荷重が作用すると、その荷重作用端が大きく圧潰変形すると共に、大きなクラックが生じ外層部が一定の厚みだけ剥がれ、大きな破片6が剥離する。そのため、図11の曲線Gに示すように圧潰時に大きな荷重低下点7が複数回生じ、エネルギー吸収が十分に行なわれず、エネルギー吸収も不安定になるという問題点がある。

【0006】以上のことから、特に厚肉のエネルギー吸収体の場合には、外層部に剥離が発生せず、エネルギー吸収の安定化とエネルギー吸収量の増大を図ることが重要な課題となる。この課題に関連する公知技術として特開平6-307477号公報が挙げられる。この「エネルギー吸収部材」は、一方向に引き揃えられた補強繊維を内層側に設け、外層側に補強繊維織物を配設した多層の補強繊維層を有するものからなる。以上の構造により、エネルギー吸収時の部材の破壊が一定のメカニズムで円滑に開始し、安定、かつ信頼性の高いエネルギー吸収が行なわれるものである。しかしながら、この「エネルギー吸収部材」は後に説明する本発明のエネルギー吸収体のように特に厚肉の筒状体に適用されるものではなく、繊維の配向構造も大きく相異し、大荷重時におけるエネルギー吸収を効果的に行なわせるものではない。

30 【0007】本発明は、以上の事情に鑑みて創案されたものであり、厚肉に形成され、エネルギー吸収量が大で外層側の剥離もなく、安定したエネルギー吸収ができ、例えば、車両の衝突時等の大荷重作用時にも乗員空間を確保して乗員の安全を図り得るFRP厚肉エネルギー吸収体を提供することを目的とする。

## 【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、以上の目的を達成するために、荷重作用方向（0°配向、又は軸方向という）とこれに直交する方向（90°配向、又は周方向という）にそれぞれ繊維を配列する繊維複合材料（FRPという）から形成され、肉厚tと内径Dとの比t/Dが0.09以上の厚肉筒状体のエネルギー吸収体であって、該エネルギー吸収体は内層部と外層部とからなり、該外層部の90°配向の繊維配向量が0°配向の繊

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維配向量よりも大であるF R P厚肉エネルギー吸收体を構成するものである。更に具体的に、前記内層部の0°配向の纖維配向量が90°配向の纖維配向量よりも大であることを特徴とし、前記外層部の厚さが、肉厚tの10乃至15[%]であるF R P厚肉エネルギー吸收体を特徴とするものである。

【0009】 $t/D > 0.09$ の厚肉の筒状体のエネルギー吸收体の肉厚tの10乃至15[%]に当る外層部の90°配向の纖維配向量を0°配向の纖維配向量よりも大とし、残りの内層部の0°配向の纖維配向量を90°配向の纖維配向量よりも大とすることにより、厚肉の筒状体であっても外層部側の剥離が防止され、従来技術のように大きな荷重低下点が生じない。このため、エネルギー吸收が十分に行なわれると共に、安定したエネルギー吸收が行なわれる。

## 【0010】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明のF R P厚肉エネルギー吸收体の実施の形態を図面を参照して詳述する。図1に示すように、本発明のエネルギー吸收体1は厚肉筒状体からなり、図示のように外層部3と内層部4からなる。なお、圧縮荷重の作用側にはトリガー2が形成され、円滑な圧潰が行なわれるようにしてある。なお、本発明のエネルギー吸收体1は厚肉の筒状体に適用されるものであるが、厚肉の筒状体の範囲は実験的に次のようにして求められる。すなわち、本発明は荷重一変位曲線において $P_{max}$ 後における荷重低下点7(図11)が発生するような厚肉の筒状体について効果的なものである。そこで、 $t/D$ が0.120, 0.106, 0.091, 0.083, 0.036の筒状体について圧潰テストを行なって荷重一変位曲線を求めたところ、0.083以下では荷重低下点7が発生しないことがわかつた。そこで、本発明が適用される厚肉の筒状体の境界を $t/D > 0.09$ のものとした。

【0011】また、本発明における外層部3の厚さ $t_0$ (図1)は従来の厚肉の筒状体において剥離の生じ易い肉厚を参考として実験的に決定したものである。すなわち、織布の全層数を28層又は31層とした場合、圧潰時には外周から約4層目の部分が剥離した。このことから $t_0$ は肉厚tの10乃至15[%]の範囲が適当であるとした。勿論、その範囲はそれに限定するものではない。

40 【0016】

\* 【表1】

区分	従来品	本発明品	増加率[%]
$P_{max}(\text{ton})$	25.32	26.84	6.0
$P_{mean}(\text{ton})$	17.07	22.02	29.0

【0017】図4に示すように、曲線Bでは前記したように荷重低下点7が複数回発生するのに対し、曲線Aは荷重低下点7がなく、円滑なエネルギー吸收が行なわれ

ていることがわかる。また、表1に示すように、本発明のエネルギー吸收体1の $P_{max}$ は26.84[ $t_0$  n]であり、従来のエネルギー吸收体1の $P_{max}$ の

25. 32 [ton] よりも 6.0 [%] しか大きくなく、Pmean は本発明のエネルギー吸收体 1 が 22.02 [ton] であるのに対し従来のエネルギー吸收体 1b は 17.07 [ton] であり、本発明のものが 29.0 [%] 高い。以上より、エネルギー吸收量 E の値は本発明のエネルギー吸收体 1 がはるかに大きいことがわかる。

【0018】本発明のエネルギー吸收体 1 は前記したように厚肉の筒状体からなり、比較的大きな圧縮荷重の作用する場合に使用される。例えば、本発明のエネルギー吸收体 1 は車両の衝突時等において衝撃力が負荷される部材の支持部に適用される。このエネルギー吸收体 1 を用いることにより衝突時等におけるキャブの変形等が防止され、乗員に作用する減速度の低減や、乗員空間を確保し乗員の保護を図ることができる。

#### 【0019】

##### 【発明の効果】

- 1) 本発明の請求項 1 に記載の F R P 厚肉エネルギー吸收体によれば、剥離し易い厚肉の筒状体の外層部の 90° 配向の繊維配向量を 0°。配向の繊維配向量よりも多くすることにより圧潰時における剥離方向の繊維強度が向上し、大きな破片が発生せず、エネルギー吸收量の増大と安定化が図れる。
- 2) 本発明の請求項 2 に記載の F R P 厚肉エネルギー吸收体によれば、内層部の 0° 配向の繊維配向量を 90°。配向の繊維配向量より多くすることにより、請求項 1 の効果に加えて更に大きなエネルギー吸收が安定して行なわれる効果が上げられる。
- 3) 本発明の請求項 3 に記載の F R P 厚肉エネルギー吸收体によれば、外層部の厚さを肉厚 t の 1.0 乃至 1.5 [%] とすることにより、 $t/D > 0.09$  のすべて厚肉の筒状体に対し、前記 1), 2) の効果を上げることができる。

##### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図 1】本発明の F R P 厚肉エネルギー吸收体の軸断面図。

【図 2】図 1 の F R P 厚肉エネルギー吸收体の外層部および内層部の繊維配向量の構成を示す模式図。

【図 3】図 1 の F R P 厚肉エネルギー吸收体の圧縮力作用時の圧潰状態を示す模式図。

【図 4】本発明の F R P 厚肉エネルギー吸收体と従来の厚肉のエネルギー吸收体の圧潰時の荷重-変位線図。

【図 5】従来の比較的薄肉のエネルギー吸收体の軸断面図。

【図 6】図 1 のエネルギー吸收体の圧縮力作用時における圧潰状態を示す模式図。

【図 7】従来の薄肉のエネルギー吸收体の圧潰時の荷重-変位曲線。

【図 8】繊維配向量の異なる従来の薄肉のエネルギー吸收体における圧潰時の荷重-変位線図。

【図 9】図 8 におけるエネルギー吸收体の繊維配向量の形態を示す模式図。

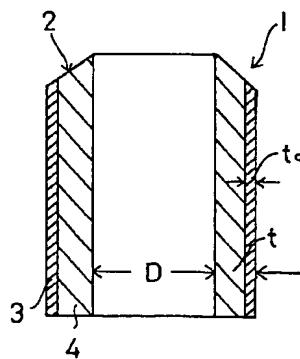
【図 10】従来の厚肉のエネルギー吸收体の圧潰時の問題点を説明するための模式図。

【図 11】従来の厚肉のエネルギー吸收体の圧潰時の荷重-変位線図。

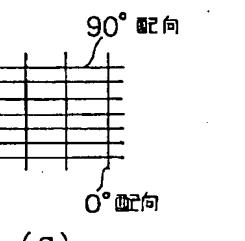
##### 【符号の説明】

1	エネルギー吸收体
2	トリガー
3	外層部
4	内層部
5	細い破片
6	大きな破片
7	荷重低下点
8	圧潰

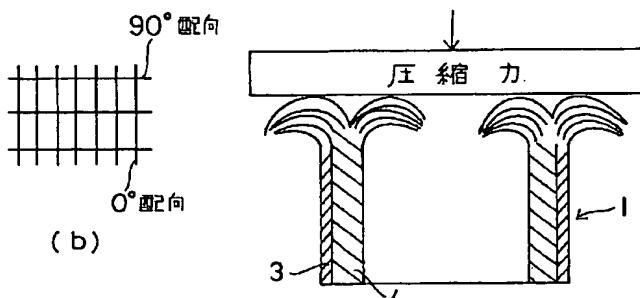
【図 1】



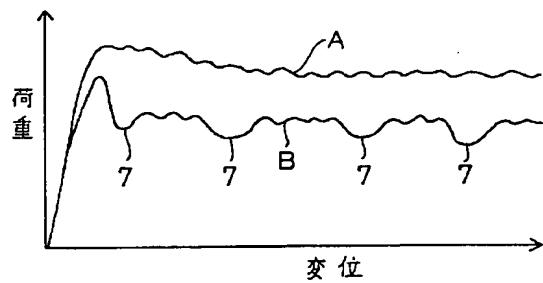
【図 2】



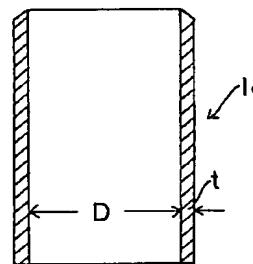
【図 3】



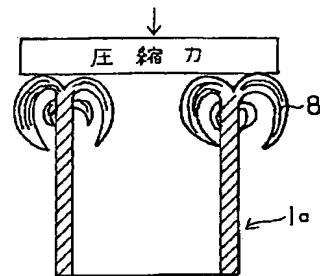
【図4】



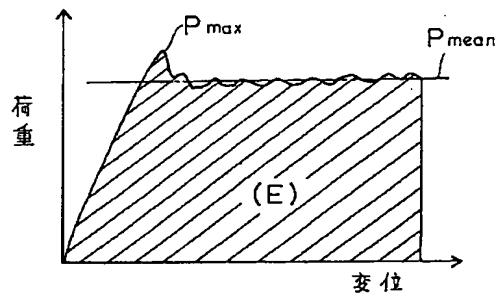
【図5】



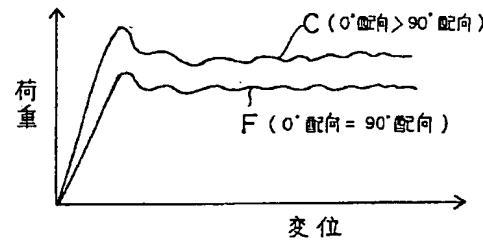
【図6】



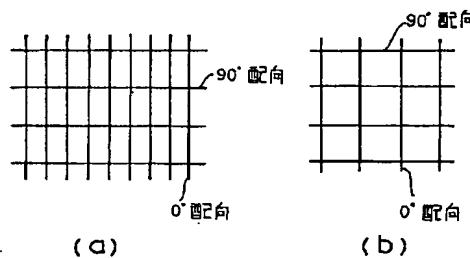
【図7】



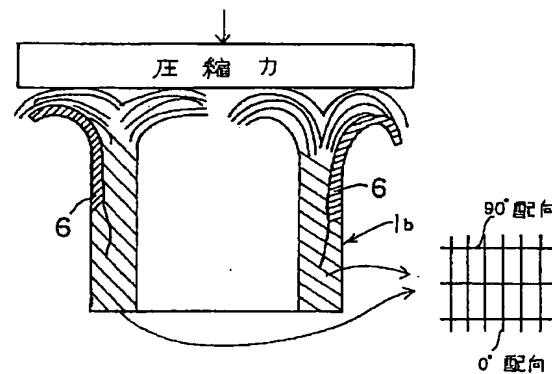
【図8】



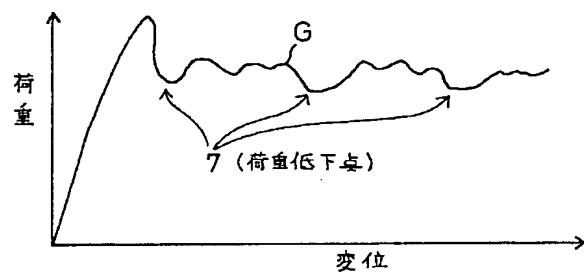
【図9】



【図10】



【図11】



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フロントページの続き

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